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THE PRISONS OF PARIS.

Extract from a new work, "Parisian Scenes and French Principles."

The souvenirs of the prisons of Paris include the history of France. It were well if, with the disappearance of the walls of La Force, all its deplorable associations could have been as readily erased. Not one stone of the Bastile has been left upon another. A column of liberty announces the site of that fortress of tyranny; yet no existing prison of stone and mortar, with its iron gates and gloomy cells, in all their dreadful reality, stands half so conspicuous to the eye as that which is palpable to the imagination. It will exist as the emblem of tyranny through all ages, and yet its history is not worse than that of numerous others. Indeed, democracy owes it some gratitude as the instrument by which aristocracy, in accomplishing its selfish designs, often avenged upon kindred blood the wrongs of the people.

The dungeons of the Abbaye were the handicraft of monks. The architect, Gomard, in 1635, completed the abbey, but refused to build the prison. He carried his opposition so far as to prevent any laborers from engaging in the work. "My brothers," cried the superior, "it is necessary to finish what the obstinacy of the architect refuses to achieve. Let us put our own hands to the work, build the jail, and complete our *sacred* edifice." The brothers obeyed.

In those days every spiritual and temporal power had the privilege of placing in the pillory those declared culpable by its special laws. There was not a corporation but had its distinct code, judges, executioners, racks, and prisons. The old historian, Sauval, has left a list of twenty-four distinct jurisdictions which possessed the right to condemn men to the gallows, and the city of Paris to-day divided into numerous municipal divisions, had then for the limits of its subdivisions as many gibbets. The discipline of the Holy Catholic Church of that century required a dungeon, or a "*vade in pace*," no less than its faith the emblem of the cross. If they ever abused their power by the persecution of the innocent, fearfully did they expiate their want of charity in the slaughter of their brethren on this very spot, on the 2d of September, 1792. Externally and internally, it is the most gloomy of all the prisons of Paris. It contains several subterranean dungeons, the same, perhaps, on which the old monks worked.

It was here that Mademoiselle de Sombreuil won from the murderers of September the life of her father, at the price of drinking a glass of warm blood fresh from their still writhing victims.

The most touching souvenir of this prison is that of the venerable Cazotte, who was also saved by his daughter under circumstances more grateful to humanity on either side. The evening before, she had obtained leave to remain with him, and had, by her beauty and eloquence, interested several of his guards in his fate. Condemned, at the expiration of thirty hours of unremitting slaughter, he stepped forth to meet his fate. As he appeared in the midst of his assassins, his daughter, pale and disheveled, threw her arms about him, exclaiming, "You shall not reach my father except through my heart!" A cry of pardon was heard, and repeated by a hundred voices. The murderers allowed her to lead away her father, and then coolly turned to recommence their work of slaughter upon less fortunate prisoners.

A little later, Cazotte, separated from his daughter, became the victim of the Revolution, whose excesses he had so faithfully predicted. The sketch by La Harpe of the dinner scene, in which his prophecy is made to appear, is one of the most remarkable and graphic scenes in French literature.

"It seems to me but yesterday," says La Harpe, "and, notwithstanding, it was the commencement of 1788. We were at dinner at one of our fellow-members of the Academy, a great lord and wit. The company was numerous, and of every class—courtiers, lawyers, men of letters, academicians, &c. The fare was rich, according to custom. At the dessert, the wines of Malvoisie and Constance added to the gayety of the company that sort of freedom in which one does not always guard a perfectly correct tone, for it was then allowable to do or say any thing that would call forth a laugh. Chamfort had read to us his impious and libertine tales, and the grand ladies had listened without even having recourse to a fan. Then there arose a deluge of pleasantries and jokes upon religion: one cited a tirade of the Pucelle; another recalled the philosophic verses of Diderot. The conversation became more serious. They spoke with admiration of the revolution which Voltaire had made, and all agreed that it was his first title to glory. 'He has given a book to his century which is read as well in the ante-chamber as the salon.' One of the company related to us, choking with laughter, that his barber had said to him, as he was powdering him, 'Do you see, sir, although I am but a miserable hair-dresser, I have no more religion than any one else?' They all concluded that the Revolution would not be slow to perfect its work; that it was absolutely necessary that superstition and fanaticism should yield to philosophy, and that all they had to do was to calculate the epoch when they would see the *reign of reason*.

"One only of the company had not taken part in the levity of the conversation, and had even let drop quietly some pleasantries upon our fine enthusiasm. It was Cazotte, an amiable and original man, but, unhappily infatuated with reveries of the future. He took up the conversation in a serious tone. 'Messieurs,' said he, 'be content; you will all see *this grand and sublime revolution that you desire so much!* You know that I am somewhat of a prophet: I repeat it to you, you will all see it!'

"Here the company shouted; they joked Cazotte; they teased him; they forced him to foretell of each what he knew in this coming revolution. Condorcet was the first that provoked him; he received this mortal answer:

"'Ah! we will see,' said Condorcet, with his saturnine, mocking air; 'a philosopher is not sorry to encounter a prophet.' 'You, Monsieur de Condorcet,' replied Cazotte, 'you will expire extended upon the pavement of a cell; you will die by poison which you will have taken to cheat the executioner—the poison which the *happiness* of that time will force you always to carry about you.'"

They were somewhat astonished at this species of pleasantry, spoken in so serious a tone, but soon began to reassure themselves, knowing that the good man Cazotte was subject to dreams. This time it was Chamfort that returned to the charge with a laugh of sarcasm. He received an answer in his turn.

"You, Monsieur Chamfort, you will cut your veins with twenty-two strokes of the razor, and, notwithstanding, you will not die until some months after."

Then it was the turn of Vicq d'Azir, M. de Nicolai, De Bailly, De Malesherbes, De Roncha, all of whom were present. Each who touched Cazotte received a shock in return, and each shock was a thunder-stroke that killed him. The word scaffold was the perpetual refrain.

"Oh! it's a wager," cried they on all sides; "he has sworn to exterminate us all." "No, it is not I that have sworn it." "But shall we then be subjected by the Turks or Tartars?" "Not at all; I have already told you. You will then be governed by the only *philosophy*, by the only *reason*."

The turn of La Harpe arrived, although he had purposely kept himself somewhat apart.

"Plenty of miracles," said he, at length, "and you put nothing down to me." "You will see there" (replied Cazotte to him) "a miracle not the least extraordinary: you will then become a *Christian*."

At this word Christian, in such an assembly of scoffers, one can imagine the exclamations of laughter, mockery, and derision.

"Ah!" replied Chamfort, "I am reassured: if we are not to perish until La Harpe becomes a Christian, we shall be immortal."

Then came the turn of the ladies. The Duchess of Grammont took up the conversation.

"As for that," said she, "we are very happy, we women, to pass for nothing in the revolutions. When I say nothing, it is not that we do not mix a little in them; but it is understood that they do not take notice of us and our sex." "Your sex, Madame," (it was Cazotte who spoke), "will be no defense this time. It will be in vain that you do not mingle in them; you will be treated as men, without any distinction whatever."

One can readily conceive the finale of this dialogue. Here it became more and more dramatic and terrible. Cazotte arrived by steps to cause greater ladies than duchesses to feel that they would go to the scaffold—princesses of the blood, and even more exalted rank than the princesses themselves. This passed being a play. All pleasantry ceased.

"You will see"—another essay of irony by the Duchess of Grammont—"that he will not leave me even a confessor." "No, Madame, you will not have one—neither you nor any person. The last victim who, by an act of grace, will have one, will be—"

He stopped a moment. "Indeed! who then is the happy mortal that will enjoy this prerogative?" Cazotte slowly replied, "It is the last that will remain to him, and this person will be the *King of France*."

The master of the house arose brusquely, and every one with him, but not before Cazotte had predicted his own death by the executioner.

What a subject for a painter! The assemblage of these master-wits of France at the festive board, unconsciously scoffing at the fate then ripe to swallow them in its inexorable jaws; a modern Belshazzar-feast, mocking at the Daniel that foretold the coming tempest, and awakening only from their dream of philosophy and reign of reason to find themselves in prison or on a scaffold. The prophecy was true. La Harpe has, in his narrative, given it strength and effect; but, but, as he justly remarks, their several destinies were more marvelous than the prophecy. La Harpe became a Christian, and survived the Reign of Terror and the Dynasty of Reason.

The Irish Potato Disease.—It appears from researches which have lately been made that the potato disease was known in Ireland nearly one hundred and twenty years ago, the first record of it being in 1739–'40. The principal cause of destruction at that time was, however, severe frost. So total was the failure of the potato crop that no less than 300,000 persons died in consequence of the resulting famine. The next memorable potato blight in Ireland was in 1765; and there were partial failures in 1770, 1779, and 1784. That of 1795 was not confined to Ireland, but extended all over Europe and even to America. In 1800 the potato partially failed in Ireland, and the failure was characterized by the peculiar withthering of the haulm which has been so marked a feature in all subsequent attacks of the disease. The years 1801, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1812, and 1816 were all bad years for the potato crop in Ireland, and during the last year (1816) as bad in England as in Ireland. In Ireland almost every second succeeding year since 1816 has been a failure in the potato crop. In 1840 the potato disease prevailed to such an extent in Germany that the total extinction of the esculent was threatened. The year 1843 was a very bad year for the potato in America, though not very unfavorable in Ireland; but it was the commencement of the great blight which prevailed for the next five or six years. The year 1848 the crop almost entirely failed, and in 1849 and 1850 the potato failure was very extensive and intense. It seems to have reached its acme, however, in 1848, and it has since then gradually declined. The severe frosts of 1855 seem to have beneficially changed the liability of potatoes to disease, and the root has again assumed a healthy character and regained its natural flavor.

Anecdote of Dr. Webster, a Scotch Minister.—In 1774 Dr. Webster was a popular preacher of the Kirk of Scotland, in Edinburg. Business brought him to London, and one day when passing the House of Lords his curiosity induced him to make an effort to step in and see them. None were admitted without an order except noblemen's servants. Webster, being ignorant of the rule, requested admittance. "What lord do you belong to," said the doorkeeper. "To the Lord Jehovah," replied Webster. "The Lord Jehovah," replied the doorkeeper; "I have kept here seven years, but I have not heard of such a lord. Jack," said he to his fellow-keeper on the front steps, "here's a chap who says he belongs to the Lord Jehovah; do you know such a lord?" Never heard of him," says Jack. "But," said Webster, (willing to keep up the illusion,) "there is such a lord." "Pass 'em in," said Jack; "I 'spose it's some poor Scotch lord."

This occurred at a period when there was not one in twenty in all the manufacturing and rural districts in England who could read the Bible or write his own name. Sabbath schools were introduced in 1783. Now the people are intelligent and happy, and can not only read and write, but have found who the "Lord Jehovah" is.

Grant Thorburn.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

STATE TAXES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—We have been favored by the Sheriff of this County, Hector McNeill, Esq., with a sight of his receipt from the Comptroller of the State, for the taxes paid into the State Treasury by this County for the year 1857, (collectable and collected in 1858.) We copy the items, and append the amounts paid last year, as follows:—

	1858.	1857.
Land,	$1789 10	1696 29
Town Property,	1062 55	1081 05
Polls,	1676 00	1722 50
Interest rec'd or due,	495 65	776 88
Dividends and Profits in Stocks,	1876 28	176 96
Salaries and Fees,	640 81	696 51
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	64 00	47 00
Stud Horses and Jacks,	26 00	27 00
Capital in Negro Trade,	13 33	00 00
Do. in other Species of Trade,	00 42	00 00
Marriage Licenses,	71 00	75 00
Toll Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	22 00	20 00
Pistols and Knives,	46 25	55 00
Dirks and Canes,	1 95	3 25
Gold Watches,	288 75	358 75
Silver Do.,	50 40	59 10
Harps,	2 50	00 00
Piano Fortes,	124 50	114 00
Plate and Jewelry,	80 26	57 07
Playing Cards,	1 75	18 90
Pleasure Vehicles,	383 19	373 62
Gold Headed Walking Canes,	00 50	00 00
Silver " " "	8 25	00 00
Merchant's Capital,	2626 24	3015 76
Taverns,	26 48	45 81
Circuses, Exhibitions, &c.,	75 00	60 00
Retailers of Spiritous Liquors,	150 00	230 00
Liquor Traffic,	1630 82	2122 33
Bowling Alleys,	50 00	00 00
Billiard Tables,	190 00	150 00
Insurance Companies,	300 00	300 00
Auctioneers,	218 85	00 00
Daguerreotypists, Painters, &c.,	10 00	10 00
Privileged Voters,	6 00	15 00
Horse and Mule Drovers,	00 00	12 50
Livery Stables,	00 00	50 00
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	00 00	37 00
Commissions on Com. Merchants,	00 00	33 20
	$14,003 82	$13,440 48

LARGE FRUIT.—Mr. Duncan McKay, of Robeson county, has presented us with several Apples, of three varieties, the largest of which weighs 18 ounces. They are of fine flavor also, which is not always the case with mammoth apples.

And Mr. John S. McDonald, of Rockfish, has handed us some Pears, the name of which he has never been able to ascertain—they are of peculiar shape and appearance—and the largest weighs a pound. These are also very pleasant to the taste.

THE METHODIST BISHOPS.—We are indebted to the publisher, Jas. M. Edney, Esq., of New York, for a sheet of lithographs containing the heads of the eight living Bishops of the M. E. Church, viz: Joshua Soule, Jas. O. Andrew, Wm. Capers, Robt. Paine, Henry B. Bascom, George F. Pierce, John Early, Hubbard H. Kavanaugh. We suppose the publisher has taken pains to secure good likenesses of these distinguished divines. It is manifest, we think, that they cannot have been flattered by the artist. The engraving may be procured from the publisher, who will send it free of postage to all parts of the country for one dollar.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.—The Hon. John W. Ellis, Governor-elect of North Carolina, with his bride and his niece Miss Pearson, returned to his home in Salisbury on Friday last, after a bridal tour of two months, spent at the Virginia Springs, in New York, &c. He was welcomed home with the most distinguished honors, firing of cannon, military parade, assembling of the whole population of Salisbury, speeches by the civil and military authorities, and responses by the Governor. Every thing appears to have been done, and done gracefully, to show respect to one who is not less honored by his neighbors than by the people of the State.

VISITERS TO CHAPEL HILL.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Newbern Progress says that President Buchanan, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, will visit the Old North State early next Summer, and will be present at Commencement at Chapel Hill in June next.

MORE PASSENGERS SAVED.—The Norwegian barque Catarina has arrived at Quebec with 15 of the passengers and 7 of the crew of the Austria. Of the passengers, one is a young girl, 14 years of age.

These are in addition to the 67 heretofore saved, making 89 in all, out of about 600.

FATAL RIOT.—On Sunday evening last, whilst a party of Italians were enjoying themselves with music and dancing in a lager-bier saloon in the upper part of New York, a party of Irishmen interrupted them and insulted a female, when a fight ensued, the Irish using bludgeons and the Italians knives, pistols, &c. One Irishman was killed, three others supposed to be mortally wounded, and several badly hurt. The police arrested 16 Italians, 2 Germans and 1 American. How it happened that no Irish were arrested, perhaps some of the candidates for office can tell.

TRADE IN VEGETABLES.—128,595 packages of vegetables, valued at $450,082.50, were shipped from Norfolk to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond during June, July and August. In addition 75,000 to 100,000 water melons were shipped from the same port in the same months.

FROST.—The Charlotte Democrat mentions a pretty heavy frost on the morning of the 20th ult.

About 600 bales of cotton were sold in Charlotte last week. The highest price paid was $11 85.

South Carolina Fair.—Hon. T. L. Clingman of this State is to deliver the Address.

ALLEGED DECLINE OF ORATORY.—A late Baltimore American presents at some length the opinion of some in this country and in England, that trade, or some other acting cause, has superseded oratory. The American says,—

"One of the most graceful orators and accomplished rhetoricians of his time—the late Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia—once declared that he would not walk a hundred yards to hear Demosthenes. This was in the evening of his days, after a long service in the higher Courts, State and Federal, and in the councils of the country, where it had been his fortune to hear the grandest forensic efforts to which the last half century has given utterance. How far this remark was indicative of a decline in oratory in the United States, or whether, indeed, it was merely significant of a weariness of speech-making in one who had been compelled to listen to much that was inane and stupid at the bar and in the senate, we cannot exactly determine. The belief is entertained by many that the age of eloquence, like that of chivalry, has passed, and that amid the whirling activities of a period which boasts the conquests of mechanical skill and bows to the rule of utilitarian philosophy, the glittering rhetoric and passionate bursts of feeling of the orator are as inefficient as would be the cumbrous weapons of the man-at-arms or the pointed lance of the knight-errant upon the fields of modern warfare."

We never had the pleasure of seeing or hearing Benjamin Watkins Leigh but once, and that was an occasion to call forth all the powers which he possessed. It was in Raleigh, on the 11th of April 1844, the evening of the day on which Mr. Clay arrived there, on his first and last visit to North Carolina. Mr. Clay himself, and others scarcely inferior to Mr. Clay, were there, to speak. Mr. Leigh had come from Virginia to honor Mr. Clay, and possibly to exhibit himself. He did speak, and well; but he certainly obtained no such reputation there as the American ascribes to him. Several others far excelled him in that power over the popular mind which only the true orator can exercise. Instead of a decline of eloquence, as the cause of Mr. Leigh's indifference, we are rather inclined to believe that he had been puffed up with such extravagant flattery as this of the American, and therefore had no relish for any speaking but his own. How else can we account for his making a speech himself? If no speech was worthy of a walk of a hundred yards, was his own? If not, he should not have inflicted it on people who had gone hundreds of miles to hear speaking then and there.

The age of Oratory has *not* passed away. It is true that many a man who thinks himself an orator—and in this country thousands and tens of thousands so think—is not so. He is self-deluded, or flattered by partial friends or sycophants. But there *are* orators, all over the land, and there always will be, as long as the way to fame, in the Senate, the forum, and the pulpit, is open to all who have genius to command it. We must admit that at present party feeling denies to many who are and who would be orators, the *opportunity* which is necessary for the display of great qualities in political positions. The first men of the nation are in retirement, either banished there by party, or voluntarily there because they consider that "the post of honor is a private station." But there are men living in North Carolina whom Mr. Leigh, if he were living, famous as he was, and accomplished as he was, might with advantage and pleasure and instruction go a hundred miles to hear. Badger, Morehead, Graham, Miller, McRae, and Davis, are all in retirement; but they are all orators in the true sense of the term, and all superior—some of them immeasurably superior—to Mr. Leigh as we heard him in 1844.

The American closes its article with the following just conclusions:—

"While these desultory reflections cannot be much farther extended, we must take occasion before bringing them to a close to dissent from the doctrine at which we hinted in our opening paragraph—that the age of oratory is over. We do not believe that matter will ever triumph over mind, that the machine will ever supersede the man, that the mathematical formulæ in their universal application will ever crush out the affections, and while we have hearts to feel as well as heads to reason, we are confident that the sentiments of the orator will find a response in the people, and the people will demand orators to express for them their own vital and throbbing sentiments. In the United States we have at this moment, perhaps, no such array of oratorical talent as belonged to the preceding generation. Pinckney and Randolph and Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Prentiss are silent. But the taste for popular declamation—nay the sympathy with great emotions still exists, and upon occasion, we call for the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn. The fire of freedom can not long be kept alive among a people that are listless when addressed in the language of inspiration, and there is less to be feared from the resistless sway of eloquence over the multitude than from the apathy upon which the loftiest eloquence falls like coals of fire upon the surface of a frozen river. If the people of England can no longer be roused by the voices of oratory, if, indeed, they do not create these voices, so much the worse for them in the end."

Population of the World.—A distinguished professor of the University of Berlin, Herr Dietrich, has lately produced a paper respecting the population of the world, which is believed to be the most carefully prepared and most reliable work that has appeared on this subject. He estimates the present population of the world to be about 1,283,000,000, as follows: The population of Europe, 272,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; and of Australia, 2,000,000. The average number of deaths per annum, in places where records are kept, is about one to every forty inhabitants.

Mr. Dermott Dempsey, supposed to be the wealthiest man in Macon, Georgia, died on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, leaving an estate of $500,000. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He leaves a will, which divides $5,000 between his two children, and gives the remainder —$495,000, to the Romish Church.

FORNEY ON BUCHANAN.

THE "LECOMPTON FRAUD."—WHERE IT GOT ITS NAME.—On the 4th of July 1857, Col. Forney made a speech to the Democracy of Philadelphia, earnestly advocating, as the true Democratic, administration doctrine, the submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people of Kansas. He was then on terms of most familiar intimacy with the President, so he sent the address to Washington for approval. He received in reply a letter from Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, heartily approving the address, and enclosing him an editorial for the Washington Union, written by the Attorney General, on the same subject, as follows:

From the Washington Union, July 7, 1857.

"When there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the powers of the delegates alone may put it in operation. *But such is not the case in Kansas.* The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances *there can be no such a thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls.* A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to *be anything but a fraud.*

We do most devoutly believe that, *unless the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come.*"

Poor Forney, having gotten his cue from the President, persists in calling Lecompton a "fraud," and in consequence is denounced as a scoundrel and traitor by all those who have quit calling it a fraud and hold it a blessing of the highest price.

"THE PRESS."—Col. Forney next established the Press, the salutatory address for which, advocating the same doctrines, he submitted to the Administration. It was returned as all right, only altered so as "to make its expressions of devotion to the President even stronger than I had originally written them." (Of course they had been laid on very thick at the start.)

FORNEY READ OUT.—When the President began to change ground on the Kansas question and opposed the submission of the Constitution to the people, Forney went to see him. The President admitted that Forney and Douglas had the strong side, but appealed for support. "One or two days after it transpired, I returned to Philadelphia, and whilst sitting in my office in Chestnut street, was visited by an old friend from Southern New York, whom I had met in Washington, and who called on me to say that he had been desired by the President to stop over and see me, and to assure me that he (the President) intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon the Democratic party, and that no man would be tolerated by his Administration who did not approve and support this policy."

BENNETT AND BUCHANAN.—*Before the Election.*—While Bennett was supporting Fremont and abusing Buchanan most indecently as to his public and private life, "Mr. Buchanan said to me one day, taking up the New York *Herald*, while I was on a visit to Wheatland, "Why am I thus to be traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets."

After the Election.—"I well remember how, after the campaign, the first impulse of the Democrats all over the Union was to have a settlement with the New York *Herald*. Thousands of Democratic editors throughout the country felt that Bennett deserved to be castigated, and at the solicitation of a number of distinguished men, then in Philadelphia, I sat down and prepared a somewhat caustic article, showing him up in faithful colors. Mr. Buchanan astonished me by calling my attention to this article, and complained of the proprietor of the paper for publishing it. I told him that I had myself written it, and that I had written it because it was demanded by common decency, and by ordinary respect for the gallant men who had been traduced in that journal, and especially for the thousands of struggling editors throughout the Union who had regarded the *Herald* as his most infamous, relentless, and savage enemy. "*Well*," said he, "*I regret that I have written to the proprietor of the paper about this article, but I desire that* Mr. Bennett *shall support my Administration.*"

The Emperor of China.—The Emperor is a man of about 30 years old, and almost idiotic from addictedness to the vile vices which have broken down the Sultan of Turkey.

"Mary."—This name, by a decree of Pio Nono, can no longer be given to children, on pain of excommunication. He reserves it hereafter exclusively for the Virgin of immaculate conception.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. L. Jacobs, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Dr. JOHN A. McKAY, of Harnett Co., to Miss CHRISTIANA V., daughter of Hiram W. Foy, Esq., of Cumberland.

In Wilmington, on the evening of 5th inst., in the Front st., M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. ROBERT DAVIDSON, to Miss MAGNOLIA C. LEWIS, all of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Cumberland County, at the residence of her son, Mrs. ISABELLA McLAUGHLIN, in the 84th year of her age.

At Beaver Creek, on the 30th ult., Mrs. MARGARET CALHOUN, in the 63d year of her age.

At his residence, in Wilmington, on the 3d inst., in the 58th year of his age, ALEXANDER D. MOORE. Never has the Great Reaper gathered into his garner of death a purer heart. By all around him he was ever regarded with that respect and admiration which his lofty elevation of character always commanded for him, while his many manly virtues never failed to bind him by the strongest ties of affection to those who were admitted into the closer companionships of his life, and who could more distinctly discern the noble elements of his nature.—*Com. Wil. Journal.*

At his residence, in Moore County, on the 23d Aug. in the 93d year of his age, Mr. JOHN PATTERSON.

In Harnett county, on the 21st ult., CATHARINE DARROCK, wife of John Darrock, aged 62 years.

At his residence in Robeson County, on the 10th ult. Mr. DANIEL A. McARN, in the 58th year of his age.

In Duplin county, on the 16th September, Mr. JOHN A. McINNIS, aged 38 years. Mr. McInnis was a native of Moore county, but for the past 6 years a resident of Duplin.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.

The *Novia Scotian*, with Liverpool dates to the 22d of September, has arrived.

The Spanish Government had ordered a new reinforcement of 3000 troops and all the large ships of war not employed immediately to Cuba.

Sales of cotton for three days 30,000 bales. Middling qualities advanced a sixteenth. Consols for money 97¼ a 97⅜.

Johnston Superior Court.—This tribunal was in session in Smithfield last week, his Honor Judge Caldwell presiding.

Nearly the whole of the week was occupied with the State docket, which was unusually large. The only case of any importance on the misdemeanor docket, was that of the State *vs.* Richard Atkinson, J. Shallington, and Bryan Williams for a riot and assault upon a negro slave, Jack, the property of Mr. Jarnegan. Verdict, *guilty*. Judgment of the Court, Atkinson imprisoned three months and fined three hundred dollars; Shallington imprisoned one month and fined fifty dollars; Williams imprisoned ten days and fined ten dollars. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. State *vs.* Bennet Yelvington for an assault and battery upon William Webb. Verdict, *guilty*, and the defendant imprisoned two months. State *vs.* Larry Barfield, a free negro, for larceny. Verdict, *guilty*, and the defendant ordered to receive twenty-five lashes. State *vs.* Exum, a slave, the property of Lovel Atkinson, for the murder of his mistress, Mrs. Atkinson. Verdict, *guilty*, and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of next month. State *vs.* Martha Morgan, for the murder of Alexander Allen, was removed to this County, and set for trial on Friday of the present week. State *vs.* Henry, a slave, the property of Mr. T. S. Whitley, for the murder of John Murray. Verdict, guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes twice, and be imprisoned till 24th of December.—*Ral. Standard.*

Anson Items.—Accident.—On Monday, as a little boy, son of Allen Chatman, about twelve years of age, was riding on the Plank Road, three miles this side of Cheraw, mounted on a mule and leading a colt by a halter, the end of which he had secured around his wrist, the colt became frightened, jerked the little fellow from his seat and ran the distance of half a mile, dragging him on the ground. He lived only a few moments after he was discovered.

Superior Court—September Term.—Number of State cases on docket, 48; number disposed of, 37; number of civil cases, 66; number disposed of, 32. The two most important cases, the Bank case and the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company case, were continued to next term.

"Beet" This Who Can.—A blood beet was raised this season, near Ansonville, in this county, by Mr. Eason, which weighed some time after it was taken from the ground, *twenty-six pounds.* Had it been weighed before drying its weight would have been much more.—*Argus.*

Chinese Sugar Cane.—A country friend remarked to us the other day that he thought our correspondent last week made a mistake in saying that he made 42 gallons from the fourth of an acre. On inquiry we learn that more than 42 gallons is generally made from that amount of cane. One gentleman made 300 from an acre—another calculated on making 400 gallons from the same amount of land.

Every one about here agrees that the cane is one of the best things for fatteniug stock. After the juice is pressed out hoga and cattle eat the stalks readily.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MOORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of the Moore County Agricultural Society, will be hold

At Carthage, on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of Nov'r next.

The List of Premiums will be nearly the same as those heretofore given. All persons are invited to come and exhibit the fruits of their industry, especially the Ladies.

A. R. McDONALD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Sept. 30, 1858. 51*4t

N. C. Presbyterian copy 3t and forward acc't to advertiser.

SAMPSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors: You will please insert in your paper the following list of Committees, and oblige the Sampson County Agricultural Society:

The following Committees were recently appointed by the Sampson County Agricultural Society, to serve at the ensuing Fair, to be held on the first Thursday in December, 1858:

HAYWOOD BOYKIN, Esq., Chief Marshal.

On Field Crops.—Curtis Thompson, John C Williams, A N Matthis.

Sample Crops.—P Murphy, Murdoc White, Jno A Oates.

Single Specimens.—John R Ezzell, James H Stephens, Isaac C Wright.

Cattle.—William Ashford, Allen Williamson, E F Shaw.

Fat Cattle and Work Oxen.—H E Carr, R F Boykin, Wm Williamson.

First Class Horses —Thomas I Faison, James King, W C Draughon.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules —James C Williams, Alworth King, Rice P Matthis.

Sheep.—O P White, Jno C Wright, A Hobbs, Jr.

Dairy and Bees.—John R Beaman, Mrs R C Holmes, Mrs C H Stevens.

Household Department—Dr W G Micks, Mrs Alfred Johnson, Mrs Wm A Faison.

Domestic Manufactures—Robert A Moseley, Mrs Wm Ashford, Miss S J Underwood.

North Carolina Manufactures—James C Holmes, Geo W Hobbs, John W Brown.

Swine—B Hargrove, Elias Faison, Wm H Smith.

Poultry—E L Faison, C H Stevens, J H Robinson.

Pork and Bacon.—Isham Royal, John C Hines, Dr Allmand Holmes.

Fruits and Horticulture—Dr Henry A Bizzell, David A Thompson, Simon P Hobbs.

Mechanical Premiums—Thos M Lee, Jas Armstrong, Bold R Hood.

Manufactures in Wood and Iron—Dr C T Murphy, Thos L Pugh, L A Powell.

Patch Work—James M Moseley, Miss Eliza Fryar, Miss Kate E Wright.

Embroidery and Worsted Work—Luke C Graves, Mrs E J Beatty, Miss L A Norton.

Fine Arts—W F Stradella, Mrs Amelia McDugald, Mrs. W F Stradella.

Equestrian Performance—Wm S Devane, M J Faison, Thos H Holmes.

Experiments and Essays—Dr Wm I Thompson, R R Bell, Thos H Williams.

Discretionary Premiums—Wm H Herring, Robert Murphy, Nehemiah Faison.

Trotting and Pacing Horses—Owen Holmes, Thomas Moore, James S Hines.

Editors are respectfully invited to attend.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Secretary.

Clinton, N. C, Oct. 4, 1858. 52-

Blanks for sale at this Office

THE INVENTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE

In 1543 it appears that such a thing as a steam vessel was known in Spain. This is a fact not widely circulated. At that date a Spaniard exhibited in the presence of Charles V. and all his court, in the harbor of Barcelona, a vessel of 200 tons, propelled by an engine, the construction of which was a secret to all but the inventor. The chronicles of that day inform us that there was a great cauldron of boiling water within, and two wheels on the outside which moved the vessel. The treasurer of the kingdom objected to its introduction. It seems to have been quite perfect, since the objections urged against it were that it was too complicated, very expensive, and the boiler apt to explode. But Spain was not ripe for it, the world was not ripe for it. The inventor, disgusted with the want of appreciation displayed by the court, took the engine out of the vessel, allowed the ship to rot in the arsenal, and his secret perished with him in his grave.

One century later and the same problem was offered to France. A celebrated female, equally renowned for her beauty, immoralities, misfortunes, and longevity also, for she died at the age of 134 years—the famous Marie de l'Orme, so well known to the readers of modern fiction—has furnished us, in a letter to an admirer written in 1641, these most astonishing details. The celebrated Marquis of Worcester was then on a visit to Madame in Paris, and with her visited a mad-house in the capital. While crossing the court yard of that dismal establishment the lady was almost paralysed with terror, and while clinging to her companion she saw a frightful face looking through the bars of a window of a building, and heard these strange words: "I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery which shall enrich the kingdom that adopts it." The question was asked by one of the visitors, what is it that this man has discovered? The answer of the visiter, with a mocking laugh was, "Oh, it's not much; it's something about the power of steam." And so the lady laughed that a man should go mad about so frivolous a thing as that.

This man, it seems, came from Normandy to bring before the king his discovery of the fact that steam could be used to navigate the ocean, and in short there was nothing that he did not claim could be done by the power of steam. Cardinal Richelieu was uppermost then, and though he was most sagacious and enlightened as worldly wisdom goes, yet he turned his back on the inventor. The man followed him from place to place, and the Cardinal, getting tired of his pertinacity, sent him to the mad-house. The man even wrote a book on the subject of his thoughts, entitled Moving Powers. The Marquis of Worcester was much interested in this book, and used some of its ideas afterwards in his own works. So we see that France in 1641, as Spain in 1543, proved her inability to take up and wield this mortal thunderbolt.

The problem was reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race to grapple with and conquer, and thereafter the mechanical skill of England was turned to this invention with various success, till in the middle of the last century, after the idea had been floating for 200 years in ingenious minds, the steam engine, that scarcely inanimate Titan, that living, burning mechanism, was brought to perfection by James Watt. Theuceforth the engines of labor, marshalled by the power which Watt brought forward, were to make their bloodless triumph, not for the destruction but for the blessing of mankind. All hail to thee, mute indefatigable agent of strength, working in deep mines, moving along the pathways of trade, toiling in the service of man! No fatigue can palsy thy herculean arm! No trampled hosts writhe under thy feet! No widowed hearts bleed at thy beneficent victories!

England solved the problem, but it seems as if it were the will of Providence that she should not go so far as to apply steam to the navigation of the ocean. This part of the problem remained for the other branch of the Anglo-Saxon race—the branch of that Western Hemisphere whose expanded territories are traversed by some of the noblest rivers, and separated from England by an almost world-wide ocean. The thoughts of the men of the last century after the Revolution were turned to the development of steam. One of those men attracted the attention of him whom nothing escaped that belonged to the welfare of this country—of Washington—and he expressed his satisfaction at the experiments of Rumsey. It seems almost providential that steam was not invented in ocean navigation at the time of the Revolution, for it would have given her vast resources and powers to bear more swiftly and directly on the struggling colonists; with what effect no one can tell.

But the Revolutionary period was passed, and independence established, the hour had come, and the man was there. In the year 1799 the thought became mature in Fulton's mind, and Chancellor Livingston took a deep interest in the scheme of water navigation by steam. They applied to the New York Legislature for an act of incorporation. I am sorry to say that America at that time did not seem much wiser than France and Spain had been before her. Livingston tells us that the young men of the Legislature, when tired of the graver matters of the law, would call up the steam bill, as they called it, and have a little fun. Young America did not on that occasion show himself much wiser than his seniors. But, nothing discoraged, Fulton and his coadjutors persevered, and twenty years had not passed away before steam was found on our sounds, lakes, and great rivers, and that at a time when it was known only by hearsay in Europe. This was all that was needed then. Twenty years more elapsed before English capital was first applied to the navigation of the ocean itself by steam—which America little needed, but which England desired as giving to her access to the Western world.—*Edward Everett's late Speech at Danvers.*

British Statistics.—A "blue book" has recently appeared, among the miscellaneous statistics of which it is mentioned that in 1856 the population of England, Scotland and Wales was 22,080,449 viz: 10,802,279 males and 11,278,170 females. England and Wales contained 19,045,187 of these, Scotland 3,035,263. There were 759,201 births, 448,962 deaths, and 179,824 marriages. There were 614,802 legitimate, and 42,651 illegitimate births in England and Wales, and in the metropolis 83,787 legitimate and 3,646 illegitimate births. The proportion of illegitimate to legitimate was 1 in 14-0 and 1 in 23-0. The proportion of marriages to the population was 1 in 119 in England and Wales, and 1 in 100 in London.

In Great Britain 5,179 schools were inspected in 1856, accomodating 877,762 children; 571,239 was the average number in attendance; 3,455 of these schools belonged to the church, and the rest to the various dissenters (including the Romanists) and the kirk of Scotland; 165 primary schools were built, and 6,262 enlarged or improved in England in 1856. The receipts for the purposes of primary education amounted to £915,372, (£423,633 from Parliamentary grants), and the expenditure to £939,910. In Ireland there were 5,157 national schools at work at the end of 1856, and the average daily attendance varied from 269,410 to 254,011. There were 168 agricultural national schools at work in 1856. The receipts on account of primary education amounted to £247,664, and the expenditure to £231,458.

Statistics of Bookselling.—In Ireland there are seventy-four towns, each with a minimum of 2500 inhabitants, (census 1841,) not one of which contains a book-seller. Scotland, with a third of the population, has three times the number of book-sellers, being in the proportion nine to one. The seventy-four towns without one of the "trade" include the following: Dungarvan, 12,302; Carrack-on-suir, 11,049; Youghal, 9939; Carrackfergus, 9379; Cashel, 8027; Newtownards, 7621; Lisbon, 7524; Kinsale, 6918. More remarkable still, there are six counties which cannot boast of even one bookseller, or a single circulating library. These may be considered strange, and most assuredly they are very startling facts, says the Literary Gazette; but is not the explanation to be found in the circumstance that Popery is essentially the enemy of educatian and of human progress?

Pelicans Shot.—Two pelicans were shot last week, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C. Both were as white as snow and one measured seven feet from tip to tip of his wings.

MORMONDOM.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

Salt Lake.—Among the natural curiosities of this region Great Salt lake is pre-eminent. It has already been so fully described that I can add nothing new. A party of us visited it and tested its saline virtue, floating like bags upon its surface, and struggling desperately when a drop or two of the brine succeeded in penetrating nostril or mouth. This inland sea certainly is among the most remarkable facts in the geography of the world. If I remember aright, Capt. Stansbury's soundings make it only thirty-five feet deep in its deepest part. Three rivers, the Weber, the Boar and the Jordan all empty into it, pouring large bodies of fresh water into the basin continually. Nevertheless, although it has no visible outlet, the water in the Lake maintains its character of the strongest brine, unimpaired. Standing upon the jutting point of Slack Rock, distant eighteen miles from the city, and looking thence down upon the water, it seems of a blueish white color in body, though quite clear when taken up in a glass. The salt boilers upon its banks state that four buckets of water will usually make one of salt, and a clearer or purer article could not be desired. I tried a bath, and found it impossible to sink. Wading out far enough to bring the water up to one's arm pits it becomes impossible to keep one's feet upon the sandy bottom, so buoyant is the water. Lie upon your back, double up your limbs, and lock your arms around your knees, and you bob around in the ceaseless swell of the Lake like a stray cork. The water is so excessively salt as to be bitter. A drop in one's eye is as painful as would be the same amount of tobacco juice, and the greatest care is necessary to prevent strangulation, if the swimmer "ships" the smallest mouthful.

We found only one salt boiler at work. All the rest had "gone South," as we were informed by the now solitary monarch of the spot, a Mr. White, formerly of Salem, Massachusetts. * * *

The Hot and Warm Springs.—Returning from this digression; I must say a word of the hot and warm springs. The former boil up out of the valley at the foot of the mountain, three miles above the city. They are sulphurous, and of so high a temperature as to be unendurable. Indeed, there can be little doubt that they would cook an egg, although I have had no opportunity to try the experiment. A story is told of a big Missourian—an emigrant to California who passing these springs in 1850 stripped for a bath. He had been assured that the Mormons bathed here, and so when cautioned against trying the experiment, swore that he'd be d—d if he wouldn't stand anything that the Mormons could. With this declaration he plunged into the seathing pool. A yell of pain brought the by-standers to his aid. They dragged him out—for he was helpless to aid himself—and carried him to town, where he lay for weeks before he was able to proceed upon his journey.

The warm springs are just outside of the city wall on the north. Their temperature is lower than that of the hot springs, affording an exceedingly agreeable bath. There is a bath house within the walls, supplied from the springs, but, like all else here at this time, it has been broken up and left in ruins. Some of the Gentiles, not long since, went in as the house was open, fixed up a bathing-tub and arranged it so that it could be used; but this was too much of luxury for Gentile heathen, and some good Mormon bretheren accordingly cut off the water, and destroyed our plans of comfort. Fortunately they can't choke the springs themselves which well up out of the gravel, forming two or three natural basins, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, in which we roll and plunge *ad libitum*. The water is both sulphurous and saline, very clear, and possessing cleansing qualities which cannot but be healtoy and invigorating to the skin.

Iron.—A once famous British minister, Mr. Horner, said that iron was the machinery of civilized society, and Locke declared that if the use of iron were lost among mankind, they would unavoidably return to the savage state. At the same time he styles the person who first made use of iron, the "father of arts and author of plenty," for of iron all tools are made, and with the tools thus made man tills the earth, builds houses, makes clothes, constructs steam engines, builds railroads, constructs ships, steamboats—in fine, does all the business of civilized life.

The progress of civilization may be noted by the greater or less use of iron. At first, the only implements for digging, cutting, hewing, or any like purpose, were made of stone. The London *Quarterly Review* says there is a museum at Copenhagen, in which the parallelism between the advance of civilization and the advafice in the working of metals is illustrated by articles taken from ancient burying-grounds. The first tools were sharpened stones, for man was then a savage, and his wants were few. This "stone period" is succeded by a copper period, for copper requires, comparatively, but little smelting, and is often found entirely pure. This is called "Bronze Period"—a period we believe, to which our Indians never arrived. In the "Copper Period" tillage was practiced, and the other arts with tools of copper, at the same time that gold became known and esteemed. Last of all came iron.

It is inconceivable to what different purposes iron can be applied, when no other material, or all other materials combined, could answer the purpose. A cambric needle and a Narmyth hammer, the Peace-Maker carrying a two hundred pound ball, and the most delicate Surgeon's instrument, the anchor of a 74 and one of Rogers' high priced razors, the hugh steam engine, and the mainspring of a watch, that all things, contrasting so much in quality, appearance, size, delicacy and use, should be made of the same material, is passing strange.

Nor have all the uses to which iron can be appropriated been, even yet, fully understood. Every day and year seems to bring forth a new one. A century ago, he would have been a bold man who would have ventured to predict that the time would come when houses would be built of iron, and when it would be used to the exclusion of every other material in the construction of ships and bridges.—*Rich Whig.*

A National Organization.—Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, a distinguished New York Whig, has written a letter urging the necessity of a great "national organization" before the next Presidential election of all who desire a reform in the administration of the Genera! Government, he says: "To be effective it must be based upon national principles, which shall unite all portions of our common country by the ties of fraternal and patriotic sentiment. A movement of this character is demanded by high considerations of duty, and I trust the time is not distant when it may be inaugurated under favorable auspices, and prosecuted to a successful and glorious issue."

This manifesto from Governor Hunt, says the Journal of Commerce, may doubtless be regarded as a declaration on the part of the friends of Mr. Fillmore, of their continued hostility to the dangerous doctrines of Senator Seward and his friends, and their determination to repress the aspirations of that gentleman for the Presidency. The letter is understood to indicate the views of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Granger, and many other gentlemen heretofore prominent in the politics of the State and country. The motives of these gentlemen, and of those who act with them in this and other States, are unquestionably patriotic and praiseworthy. They are prompted by a hostility to the narrow and sectional doctrines of the modern Republican party, and a laudable desire to uphold and maintain in all their integrity, the character and spirit of our form of Government.

Democracy and Black Republicanism the same.—A Republican journal of the North complains that the Democrats of Maine, in the canvass which has just come to a close in that State, sought very generally to forestall the efforts of the "Opposition" by representing themselves as the peculiar friends of those very measures upon which that "Opposition" had hoped to make their most available appeals to the people. For instance, it is said that the Democrats of Maine avowed their hostility to the proposed repeal of the fishing bounties, pledged themselves to the early admission of Kansas in spite of the restrictive clause contained in the "English Conference bill," and, lastly, joined in advocating such a change of the present tariff as may be deemed necessary to secure additional "protection" and at the same time produce a revenue adequate to the increasing wants of the Government. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the chief contest between the Democrats and the "Opposition" seems to grow out of the disposition manifested by each party to preoccupy the vantage ground of arrogating to itself the special patronage of the two last-named measures.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Why the Democracy should go for a Protective Tariff.—We can perceive special reasons why the Democratic party may now consistently advocate such an increase of duties on imports as shall suffice to meet the wants of the Government, without reducing it to the necessity of twice a year going into the market to borrow money for its daily support. For we remember that it was the precept of Democracy, in the days of President Jackson, that "they who trade on borrowed capital *ought to break*;" and as we are sure that no lover of his country can willingly see her reduced to a condition which looks to bankruptcy as its natural and deserved retribution, we can readily understand why all true Democrats, of the Jacksonian school, should deprecate such a catastrophe as well in its causes as in its effects. At present the condition of the Federal Treasury exposes it, and with it the credit of the country, to the disastrous fate invoked by Jackson, and all who hold to the justice of that sentiment should naturally be the most eager to remove the grounds on which it is affirmed. So long as the Government continues to borrow, the believers in this Democratic dictum may well tremble for its honor and safety, the loss of which, under the circumstances designated, would be attended by the aggravating thought that that loss had been the result of a criminal folly, against which the nation might have guarded if it had kept constantly before its eyes the just penalties of "trading on borrowed capital."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Necessity of a revision of the Tariff.—Explanation upon explanation may be made, and figures may be certified as incapable of lying, yet all the array and parade of partisan journals cannot do away with the stubborn fact that there will be a deficit of forty-five millions of dollars in the revenue of the Government for the current year. It will not do to create new loans, and the necessity for a revision of the tariff and the consequent increase of the duties on imports is imperative. It will not do to resist stubborn facts. The politicians have had sway long enough. The people now desire and demand the only legitimate remedy. "Protection" has ceased to be an "obsolete idea."—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.*

Success of the Steam Plough.—The State Board of Agriculture of Illinois offered a premium of $5,000 for steam ploughs exhibited and tested at the State Fair; only one was on the ground. That was Fawke's locomotive steam plough, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which excited great interest among the prairie farmers, and performed well. The machine and apparatus, with fuel and water, weighs only about seven tons, and by the use of a drum or barrel-shaped driver, for propelling the locomotive, the difficulty of miring in soft soil and slipping on hard smooth ground is overcome. The steam plough is easily managed, and is described as a cross between a locomotive and a tender, combining the essential elements of both, mounted on two guiding wheels and a huge roller. The prairie ground on which it was tried was baked as hard nearly as brick, but the engine turned six furrows side by side in the most workmanlike manner. The excitement of the crowd was beyond control, and their shouts and wild huzzas echoed far over the prairie.

Ledger.

Deacon John Bolles.—The following is a good illustration of sectarian bigotry, as well as characteristic incident in the life of Deacon Bolles, who was an eminent type of the age in which he lived, for personal and private worth, both as a man and a Christian:

When the Baptists of Hartford began to hold public services, an over zealous member of Dr. Strong's society called upon him and asked him if he knew that John Bolles had started an opposition meeting.

"No," said he, "when, where?"

"Why, at the old court-house."

"Oh, yes, I know it," the doctor carelessly replied; "but it is not an opposition meeting. They are Baptists, to be sure, but they preach the same doctrine that I do. You had better go and hear them.

"Go," said the man, "I am a Presbyterian."

"So am I," rejoined Dr. Strong, "but that need not prevent us from wishing them well. You had better go."

"No," said the man with energy, "I shan't go near them. Dr. Strong, aint you going to do something about it?"

"What?"

"Stop it, can't you?"

"My friend," said the doctor seriously, "John Bolles is a good man, and will surely go to Heaven. If you and I get there, we shall meet him, and we had better, therefore, cultivate a pleasant aquaintance with him here."

Burning of the Crystal Palace.—A brief telegraphic despatch in our last announced the destruction of the Palace on Tuesday last. There were at the time, it is estimated by one of the managers, between two thousand five hundred and three thousand persons in the building. A rush was instantly made for the entrance, the men, women and children being tumbled into the street. It was at first feared that several were killed, but fortunately all got out in safety.

The Palace in less than forty minutes from the time the fire was first discovered, was a mass of ruins. The flames spread to each of the wings, driving every person from their stations, and devouring everything before them.

The Palace was valued at $500,000, upon which there is an insurance of $100,000 in several city Insurance Companies. This insurance was obtained in June last by the Comptroller. The value of goods on exhibition is estimated at $600,000, about $50,000 of which is insured. There was about $15,000 worth of plows which were all destroyed.

Had the fire broken out two hours later it would have been attended with great loss of life, as it was concert night, and it was estimated that there would have been 10,000 persons in the building at 8 o'clock.

The fire was without a doubt the work of an incendiary. The affair will undergo a thorough investigation.

The Crop.—The cotton crops, from all we can learn, will be distressingly short this year. Cotton is opening very rapidly, keeping all hands busy at the one occupation of picking. This is usually the case when the crop is short. There are no successive *blows*. It seems to mature uniformly, under the drying heats of a season lacking adequate moisture, and to burst open all at once. There is a great deficiency in the *top*-bolling, a natural consequence of the drought; and the lower bolls generally, from the same cause, seem not to have reached their wonted size. It is fortunate that the season is favorable for picking and harvesting; were it otherwise—were the weather wet and stormy—the waste would be very great. Now the thrifty planter has a good opportunity at least and can gather all that he has made.—*Chas. Mercury.*

Gold Turned into Copper.—In the Supreme Court at Boston a very curious bank suit now attracts attention. The parties are the Market vs. the Granite Bank of Boston. This curious case grows out of a remarkable occurrence in the year 1856. A bag, supposed to contain $5,000 in gold, had passed through sundry banks in State street without suspicion, until at last at the Exchange it was weighed, found deficient, and opened, when, instead of gold, a bag of cents was brought to light. The Exchange at once sent it back to the Market, from whom it was received. The Market redeemed it and sent it to the Granite, from whom, as they allege, it came to them. This, however, the Granite denies, and hence the suit of the Market to recover. Where the transmutation took place was never discovered. Four prominent lawyers are engaged in the case, viz: Messrs. Abbott and Watts for the plaintiffs, and Choate and Russell for the defendants.

One of the Arctic's Passengers Turned Up.—The New York *Express* of Wednesday says:

A gentleman by the name of Mitchell, who was a passenger on board of the ill-fated steamer *Arctic*, was supposed to be lost, and in consequence, several persons who considered themselves heirs-at-law, have taken his property and distributed it amongst them. The "dead man" has, however, very unexpectedly turned up at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and has commenced proceedings against the parties who have so unceremoniously assumed control of his goods and chattels, believing him to be no longer in the land of the living.

A Youthful Mail Robber in Texas.—Jacob Dammert, a boy about fifteen years of age, and late an employee in the post office at San Antonio, was arrested at Indianola on the 13th of September, with fifty or sixty thousand dollars in drafts, bank stock, lottery tickets, &c. in his pessession, which he had abstracted from letters passing through the San Antonio post office. He is a German, whose parents live in San Antonio. He said that it was his intention to go back to his uncle in Germany, and not use the drafts in this country, believing they would be converted into money there without any sort of difficulty.

Large Railroad Transaction.—Rothschilds and some other capitalists have just made an agreement to purchase a net work of railways, including the main line from Trieste to Vienna, from the Austrian Government, and to construct or complete certain branches in connexion with it. The bargain is a very advantageous one, since the completed lines are sold for not much more than a third of their cost price. The total capital required by the new company for the fulfilment of the bargain will be equal to $90,000,000.

London Cor. N. Y. Com.

Naval.—At last (says the Journal of Commerce) we have an Admiral in the Navy. The Navy Department has just decided that naval captains, when in charge of expeditions similar to that now about to start for South America, shall be justified in assuming the title of and be entitled to the honors and salutes of an Admiral. Accordingly, *Admiral* Shubrick now flies his broad flag at the fore, instead of the main, where American Commodores have hitherto located their pennants.

Life (or Death) at the Gold Diggings.—Bodies of white men are being picked up on the river daily. The body of a white man was picked up last evening two miles below, whom it was impossible to identify. Five decapitated bodies were picked up four miles above Fort Hope. Besides being decapitated, the bodies were perforated with ball and buckshot. A miner from Hill's Bar, reports the number of bodies found within a period of four weeks in that vicinity at twenty five, besides others seen floating, and which it was impossible to secure. The above bodies (five in number) were denuded and bore evidence of knife wounds and a desperate struggle with the murderers. Such is life on Fraser river.

Doubtful Remedy.—Peter Strain, an unfortunate Emeralder, was before the Mayor, yesterday morning, laboring under a "shiver" that nearly capsized the Courthouse. Officer Peterson found him drunk the evening before, on the wharf; Peter *strained* out this remarkable defence: "D'ye see, thin, *ma cushla*, it wasn't me own fault; but the divil of a doother, that bad me take a drap o' the crathur to cure the bluddy ager; and bedad, the whole pint shaked so that ivery dhrap of it spilt." *The Court*—"How did that make you drunk?" "Ooh! but it all spilt in me mouth, —and where was the getting' it out agin?" Peter was sent into retirement.—*Petersburg Ex.*

A pastor at a late Fulton street prayer-meeting stated that in his church, a short time before, were twenty five ladies whose husbands were not pious. They met and spoke one to another of the fact, and of their duty in view of it, and agreed to meet weekly for special prayer for their companions. This practice was kept up, as we understood, for some time. The pastor said that on the Sabbath before he left home for his summer vacation, he had the happiness to receive the last of the twenty-five husbands into the church.

North Carolina Wine.—Messrs. Stanly, Smith & Co., at Whiteville, in this State, put up the Dry Wine made from the Flowers grape, as also the Scuppernong Wines, both still and sparkling. These wines are pure, of fine flavor, with a good body; and, we should think, fully equal to any foreign wines, with the great advantage of not being adulterated.—*Wil. Journal.*

New Postmaster at Raleigh.—George T. Cooke, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, in place of William White, Esq, the incumbent for many years past. Mr. Cooke is well qualified for the duties of the office, and his appointment will give general satisfation to our citizens.

Raleigh Standard.

Land Sale in Northampton.—A very large sale of land has just been concluded in this county. Mr. H K Burgwyn, has sold out his "Level" plantation, to Gen. Thomas J. Person, for the handsome sum of thirty odd thousand dollars—the precise amount I have not learned. This is a large tract of land lying on Roanoke river, of uncommon fertility of soil, and in a high state of cultivation, producing the finest crops of corn, cotton and wheat. This tract added to the tract which Gen. Person already owns, contiguous to it, in the "neck," forms one among the most splendid farms in the valley of the Roanoke, and would command sixty thousand dollars.

Cor. Pet. Express.

An Inmate of the Poor-house enriched.—James Boon, aged about 85 years, an inmate of our poor house, with his family consisting of a wife and three children, it is said, has inherited a handsome estate, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and no mistake. It appears that Mr. Boon had a niece that resided in Hertford county, this State, by the name of Mrs. Ragan, who was possessed of an immense fortune, and died a few years ago intestate, and Mr. B being the nearest of kin and the only heir, will inherit the entire estate. Mr. Boon and family have been inmates of Lenoir county poor house for the last ten years.

Lenoir Cor. New Progress.

Extensive Robbery.—On the arrival of the northern train yesterday morning, we were informed by a passenger that Robt Y. Thomason, Esq, a wealthy planter of North Carolina, was robbed of a pocket book while entering the cars at Fredricksburg, the day previous, containing $5,500 in bank notes, drafts and checks. Having his suspicions fixed upon a sanctimonious individual who had followed him from Baltimore, he said nothing of his loss, but kept his eye upon the man until he reached Richmond, where he hoped to meet with assistance from the police. But in the darkness and confusion consequent upon the arrival, the suspected man was lost sight of, and as there seemed to be no immediate probability of his ever being found, with the chances of a "mistake" in his favor, he was permitted to escape unsought and in the quietest of manners.

Petersburg Express.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next.

The Executive Committee takes pleasure in announcing that the Society is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period of its history. No pains will be spared to make the arrangements for the Fair complete; and we now appeal to the people of our County to come forward and prove that they have county pride enough, with industry, enterprise and public spirit to back it, to make this Fair excel any previous one and to rank far ahead of any other County Fair in the State.

The importance of such an institution for advancing the interest of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their respective departments. This is an age of improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with it. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise where all may meet together, view each other's works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits. An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all.

We now invite our fellow-citizens to come and join with us, and to bring with them for exhibition every thing they may have; and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one. We trust that our citizens generally will exert themselves to make every department of our exhibition complete.

We look to the ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause never look in vain.

We invite the citizens of the surrounding counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, and we assure them we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

A. A. McKETHAN,	JNO. C. SMITH,
J. A. WORTH,	JAS. P. HODGES,
W. McL. McKAY,	JOHN ELLIOT,
J. G. COOK,	HUGH McLEAN,
H. L. MYROVER,	DAVID MURPHY,
J. W. PEARCE,	WM. McMILLAN,
D. McARTHUR,	S. J. HINSDALE,
ANGUS SHAW,	WM ALDERMAN,
JNO. KIRKPATRICK,	ALEX. BETHUNE,
ARCH. A. McKETHAN,	JNO. P. McLEAN,
	Executive Committee.

Oct'r 4. 51-

TERRYS
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c, it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51*itf

D. W. BOWMAN. K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1856. 47itf

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct 7

The *Canada* arrived this forenoon, from Liverpool on the morning of the 25th ult.

The controversy between Whitehouse (late Engineer at Valentia,) and the Cable Directors continues.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares are quoted in London at £300 a £330.

The new telegraph between Holland and England has been successfully laid:

Two thousand additional troops have been ordered to India.

A difficulty has occurred in the Mozambique channel, between the English and Portuguese. A mail English cutter was seized by the Portuguese authorities and the crew sent to the English consul at Mozambique, who demanded the boat and cargo unsuccessfully, then left for England in a terrible stew to represent the case to Government.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Cotton firm; not quotably higher. Sales of the week 58,000 bales. Orleans fair 7¾; middling 7¼ Uplands fair 7¼; middling 7¼. Stock in port 508,000—American 445,000 bales.

Flour very dull; holders pressing on the market, which closed with a declining tendency. Wheat quiet. Sugar ditto. Money easier. Consols 97¼ a 97¼ for money.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 6.

Tremendous Explosion and Great Loss of Life.—The Black Warrior arrived here to-day with Havana dates of the 2d. On the 29th of September a large magazine, filled with powder, shells, and rockets, exploded, killing twenty-eight persons and wounding one hundred and five others; and it is feared that many more are under the ruins. Ninety new sugar houses were totally destroyed; the gas works rendered useless, leaving the city in darkness, and the police and troops were guarding it. Many buildings were damaged, and the whole city affected by the shock. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.

Delaware Election.—Complete returns of the election in this State yesterday, show that the democrats have carried the State by about 750 majority.

Machine for Setting and Distributing Type.—A new and ingenious machine for the composition and distribution of types has been brought forward—the chief peculiarity of the apparatus being that the type are set and distributed by one and the same machine—by keys instead of separately as before. The processes by which the little bits of metal are caught up and put down again just in the right places, with never a blunder except when the human agency at the machine makes one; the way in which the type are fed out and returned again through an endless round, so that the distribution keeps up a constant supply for the composition; and the cunning devices by which a thousand little practical difficulties are overcome, are spoken of as evidences of a marvellous ingenuity on the part of the inventor.

Improvements in Type.—Johnson's type-founding machine has been reported upon favorably by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and has been adopted by the imperial printing office in Paris for the manufacture of their type. The advantages are increased hardness and durability, and the cost of production is reduced by the employment of machinery instead of the usual tedious process of hand-casting. Previous to the discovery of the new alloy, the alloy of lead and antimony was alone used, which, yielding readily under the press, becomes rapidly deteriorated. To obviate these objections many attempts have been made, the great desideratum being to obtain hardness without brittleness. As a proof of the hardness of the new alloy, the fact is stated that it has for some time past been used in place of steel figures for numbering the notes at the Bank of England.

The Introduction of Cotton into the Mississippi Valley.—The Baton Rouge Advocate has a letter dated Chapel Hill, Tennessee, August 10th, written, as we learn for the Advocate, by a gentleman who was formerly a citizen of Louisiana, and at one time filled a high office in her government, from which we extract the annexed interesting passage:

"The person is yet living who saw the first sack of cotton seed brought into the Mississippi Valley. It was introduced by Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, who was a native of Ireland, a Spanish subject, and acting as Consul for the United States for the port of New Orleans. It was imported expressly for Mr. Bringier, a wealthy planter, on the right bank of the river, a few miles below Donaldsonville. Mr. Bringier had also the first cotton gin imported. The cotton seed was distributed to such planters, up and down the coast, as desired to try the experiment, and in the fall of the year, when picked, Mr B sent his son, Louis Bringier, the present venerable Surveyor General of Louisiana, with a barge and a gang of negroes to collect it for the purpose of being ginned. The cotton was raised and ginned upon shares, and when bagged was sent to Daniel Clark for exportation. Mr. Bringier told me he had gone up as far as Baton Rouge and Point Coupee, gathering cotton to be ginned at his father's place below Donaldsonville. This was in the latter part of the last and at the beginning of the present century."

Pocket Picked in Church.—Jonas Brown, a colored individual, employed in the Navy Yard at Gosport, for ten years past, was relieved of his watch and $400 in money, on Sunday last, by some of the light-fingered brethren at the African Baptist Church on Bute street. The Day Book says Jonas had been saving, and having accumulated the snug little sum mentioned, was afraid to leave it where "thieves might break through and steal," so he carried it to the church, where some depraved rascal, unable to withstand the temptation, removed it from Jonas' pocket to his own.

Melancholy Death.—A gentleman by the name of J. L. Brooks, died at the residence of a friend in Rankin county, Mississippi a few days ago under very painful circumstances. He went from Mobile to be married, but was seized with the yellow fever, and instead of reaching the Hymeneal altar, found an untimely grave.

A Minister to Spain Appointed.—Hon. William Preston, of Kentucky, has accepted the appointment, and will make his arrangements for an early departure to the seat of his mission.

Gen. Scott is in New York in greatly improved health. Nothing but an extraordinary constitution has enabled him to recover so rapidly from the hurt received some days since.

A boy died of hydrophobia in Brooklyn on the 30th ultimo who had been bitten by a mad dog six months previous. He had been discharged from the hospital as cured. The death, as in all such cases, was a most agonizing one.

At Athens, Ga., good wrapping paper has been made from Chinese sugar cane.

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9. 35tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

FROST.—We had severe white frosts on Saturday and Sunday mornings last.

COTTON.—This staple continues to pour in upon all the Southern markets. The entire receipts at all the ports are 229,435 bales, being 127,766 bales more than to same dates last year—considerably more than double.

We have no means of arriving at the exact quantity purchased here this season, but cotton buyers estimate it as an excess of 1500 bales over the receipts to same date last year.

It must not be supposed that all this is indicative of a very large crop, as to which there are differing opinions. The high price has tempted many producers to bring it in as soon as picked and ginned.

It will be seen that there has been a slight decline of price here. A despatch from New York of the 8th quoted "Cotton dull. You are paying about a cent too much. Prospects declining." Buyers, however, reduced their offers only ¼.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday last, Mr. David Shaw, an old and respected citizen, was stricken with paralysis while in the store of his niece Mrs. Banks, and in two hours breathed his last, having been removed in the mean time to the dwelling of Mrs. Banks.

Mr Shaw was a native of Scotland, but had been a citizen of this place since 1823. His age was 66.

"RESPECT FOR LAW."—Our esteemed friends of the National Intelligencer do not concur with us in thinking that it might have made a fit use of the "respect for law" recently manifested by South Carolina in the case of the captured Africans, by contrasting with it the want of respect for law of which the North is so constantly guilty in the case of fugitives from labor who are assisted off in spite of law.

The Intelligencer reminds us of its unvarying opposition to the mob spirit; and for that we have always honored it. But it thinks that such contrasts as we suggested "only serve to irritate in proportion to their truth." We beg leave to dissent from this proposition, which, if true, would preclude all contrasts of vice and virtue, of respect for law and disrespect for law. It has been well and wisely said, "*History is Philosophy teaching by example,*" and it strikes us that the history of the "respect for law" in the South might well be allowed to do its appropriate share in that teaching.

But suppose the North should be irritated on being reminded of its evil deeds by an instance of the contrary like that in South Carolina. Is it necessary that we should be so careful of the feelings of those who are habitually violating the laws of the country, as well as the claims of neighborhood and brotherhood? They glory in acts which are not only irritating to the South, but unjust also—acts of wrong and robbery. Shall not the sufferers tell them of their misdeeds? Shall they not have better examples contrasted with their own, in the hope that they will be, not irritated, but amended?

We think that the kindly nature of the Intelligencer prevents it from making proper use of the occasion. It has some voice at the North, is read there and respected, as few Southern papers are. Its plain exposure of the contrast between the conduct of the North and the South might do some good. Possibly much of the wrong of which the North is guilty is owing to ignorance of the feeling of the South, whose voice is unheard there.

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC DEFEATS.—The Richmond Whig remarks upon the lamentations of the Washington Union over the gloomy prospects of its party in the elections to come off this month, particularly in those old Democratic States, Pennsylvania and Illinois, where the party is hopelessly divided. The Whig goes farther than the Union, and contends that the Democrats have no chance of success in any one of the Northern States where elections are shortly to be held, except perhaps in New York, where parties are so split up that there are four sets of candidates. A private letter now before us from one of those States, (New Jersey,) confirms this view, so far as regards that State, which has been strongly Democratic. This letter says, "Politics are waxing very bitter here. The division in the Democratic party is fairly and fully established, and no art can heal the breach for this election. I think the old line Democrats will be defeated, by a union between the anti-Lecompton Democrats and the Republicans."

But the Whig arrives at what appears to us to be a strange conclusion from this anticipated result. It contends that the defeat of the Democracy in these Northern elections will indicate "that both the Black Republican and Democratic parties have had their day, and must give way to the conceded and pressing necessity of a new organization, standing upon a broad, conservative, national platform." To us, we confess, there are no signs of any such organization, either new or old, whether the Democracy be defeated or not. The era of National parties has passed away. This is the day of sectional parties; and it will require some great public necessity again to unite the people of the different sections, "upon a broad, conservative, national platform."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for public documents—four large volumes of the Congressional Globe.

THE OCEAN PLATEAU.—It will be recollected that one of the strong inducements to attempt the laying of the ocean telegraph between Europe and America, was the assertion of Lieut Maury and others, that soundings made of the entire route showed that the bottom of the sea presented a level surface, upon which there would be no danger of abrasion or strain of the cable. This was a remarkable discovery, if it may be called a discovery. It conflicted with all preconceived ideas of the bottom of the sea. And yet so great was the confidence reposed in the scientific knowledge of those who asserted it, that it at once obtained full credence.

Actual experience in laying the cable has thoroughly exploded the discovery, or theory, or whatever it may be called. The distance is 1600 miles, yet nearly 1900 miles of cable were laid. The weather was calm, and the vessels made a straight track from mid-ocean to each shore; so that it is manifestly incredible that the quantity of cable required to cover a level surface would be one-fifth more than the actual distance from shore to shore.

But besides this, the journal kept from day to day by Mr. Field shows that the proportion of cable payed out to the distance run by the vessel was very unequal. In one distance of 100 miles, 148 miles of cable were payed out. In another 100 miles, 129 miles of cable; then 123, 119, 115, 114, 109, and in one case it required only 106 miles of cable to lay 100 miles of distance. These facts can only be accounted for by the existence of mountains and valleys at the bottom of the sea, just as such elevations and depressions exist on the land.

Still more, it is stated, though we know not on what authority, that in the soundings made from the Gorgon, one of the British ships engaged in laying the cable, the depth was suddenly and enormously increased about 300 miles from the Irish coast. This, if so, proved the existence of a chasm, to the bottom of which, of course, the cable had to sink. On such mountain ridges it is natural to suppose that the cable is strained and chafed; and when it is known that the whole affair is only half an inch in diameter, it is not surprising that the insulation is broken. It is said, too, that the difficulty is nearly 300 miles from the Irish coast, showing that it has arisen about the very spot at which the sounding showed there was a chasm. There is a mode of ascertaining about how far it is from a station to where a break exists.

On the whole, the public faith in the success of the Cable, as at present laid, is down to zero.

A WONDERFUL FACULTY.—The sporting world, in Europe and in our Northern cities, is considerably excited, just now, about the achievements of an American named Paul Morphy, who plays the difficult game of chess so skilfully, that he not only beats all the most celebrated players of Europe, but carries on eight different games at the same time, with as many different persons, they having the chess-boards before their eyes, but he blind-fold, and not seeing boards or men from the beginning to the end of the games. And yet, under such disadvantages, he beats his most skilful antagonists. Those who have seen the game played, and know what deep thought and entire abstraction are required to play one game skilfully with open eyes, can scarcely imagine how any man can have acquired such a faculty.

It is the result, probably, of a devotion of all his thoughts to that one subject. Something like it we saw once, in Mr. Pliny Miles's system of Mnemotechny. By an association of ideas, this man was enabled correctly to repeat a long series of numbers, (30 we believe) which he never had seen, but which were read over to him once only after being written down at random by any person present. Not only could he repeat them correctly, but he would then begin at the last figures, and repeat them in order to the first. And he would state what was the 15th number of the series, or the 23d, or any other called for.

These are instances more curious than useful, we think, of the powers of the mind.

PROTECTION OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.—The last report of the Board of Supervisors appointed under the Act of 1852 claims a marked good effect from the passage of that law. It is thus illustrated: For the five years preceding its passage there were fifty steamboat explosions on our Western waters and a loss of 1,571 lives by explosions and other disasters. On the same rivers for the five succeeding years there were but seven explosions and a loss of 346 lives.

Time which has shown these good effects has also shown defects, and at the last session of Congress the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, whose elaborate report will be acted on at the next session.

A NEW STATE OF THINGS.—New York papers, without regard to politics, heartily endorse the characters of nearly all the candidates for the State offices. There are four tickets in the field—American, Republican, Democratic, and Gerritt Smith. The personal fitness and honorable character of each set of candidates is conceded on all hands, and the voters are expected therefore to sustain heartily that set representing most nearly their political feelings.

A NEW PHASE.—The Washington Union, not satisfied with proving Judge Douglas an abolitionist *now*, has undertaken to prove that he has always been one. The Union proves its charge by Judge Douglas's support of the Compromise measures in 1850 and the Kansas Nebraska Bill in 1854. A year or so ago Judge Douglas's devotion to the South was proved by the same paper by his course on the same measures.

ELECTIONS.—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elect State officers and Congressmen to-morrow. As these three States elect 57 Representatives—about one-fourth of the whole number—much interest is manifested in the result by those who are after "the spoils." As to other matters, the candidates of the two opposing parties in those States are pretty well agreed.

The deaths by Yellow Fever at New Orleans, from June 11 to Oct. 1, were 3,404.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Extract from a letter to the Editors:—*

"The Contractors have begun laying the foundations of the new buildings, which are to be completed by June 1860. They are to be quite handsome, lighted with gas, (as also the old buildings) and to have handsome Society Halls and Library rooms. As yet there is no contract for a new Chapel, which is wanted very much. The present Chapel is not near large enough for the usual crowd at Commencement, and it is expected that the crowd will be larger next June than ever before. President Buchanan, I learn, is to be here."

N. C. BONDS.—There was a sale of $10,000 of North Carolina State bonds in New York on Tuesday last, at 95. Some Virginia bonds at 93¼, Tennessee at 91¼, Missouri at 87¾, and Louisiana at 92.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The deaths from Yellow Fever for the 30 hours ending at noon to-day numbered 89.

Oct 6.—The deaths from yellow fever for the 30 hours ending at noon to-day were 60.

Oct. 7.—The deaths from yellow fever yesterday are reported at 56.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—The deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday, were only three.

Editor of the Charleston Mercury.—We regret to learn that Mr. R. B. Rhett, Jr., editor of the *Mercury*, has been attacked by the prevailing epidemic. He is now, however, convalescent.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.

Florida Elections.—Returns from Duval county show a small American majority. Leon county is largely Democratic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The First Snow.—Three inches of snow fell at Hornellsville, in this State, last night. There is also snow reported along the Erie Railroad as far East as Great Bend.

The Atlantic Cable.—They continue sending "currents" across the Atlantic Cable. Couldn't they let us have a few raisins or figs. Some late "dates," however, would be more acceptable.

The particulars of the destruction of the Crystal Palace continue to occupy the newspapers and public attention. Every incident which can make a paragraph is seized upon. When the certainty of destruction was apparent the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the two thousand persons within the building. A rush was made for the various means of egress; men, women, and children were tumbled together in the most terrific confusion, and their screams and exhortations to save them from destruction were appalling in the extreme. Some more courageous individuals endeavored to restore confidence to the mass of human beings—that all would be saved if they kept quiet, but it was all in vain. It was at first supposed that a number of persons were burnt, but it now appears that nobody was killed, and but few injured. All escaped safely.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Salt.—The product of the Onondaga Salt Springs will amount to at least seven millions of bushels this year, being an excess of nearly a million over any previous year. The highest product heretofore was in 1855, when there was manufactured 6,082,885 bushels. The product this year will fill 1,400,000 barrels, which at $1 25 will foot up to $1,750,000.

Tobacco.—A French paper says it cannot account for the increase in the consumption of tobacco in France. It says that while in 1830 the value of tobacco consumed was $13,000,000, in 1840 it had increased to $19,000,000, in 1851 to $24,000,000, and in 1856 to nearly $35,000,000. Considering the extraordinary increase in luxury and expenditures which have gathered and advanced in France of late years, it is thought probable that perhaps between forty and fifty million dollars' worth would now be the annual estimate. The increase of consumption in Great Britain, with proper allowance of smuggling, appears to have been actually much greater than in France while the same is true of the United States and of Germany.

During the seventeenth ceuntury the patents granted for inventions in England were 250, in the next hundred years they amounted to 2,500, and in the first 50 years of the present century they have exceeded 250,000.

James Rodgers, a youth of seventeen, left a country village to go to New York city. Arriving there he was led into evil courses; and one night, while on a drunken frolic with two associates, he met in Tenth avenue Mr. Swanston, a respectable old gentleman, walking in the street with his wife. Some of the party jostled against Mr. Swanston; a few words passed between them, and Rodgers, without more ado, drew a knife and stabbed the man, inflicting a mortal wound. For this crime he was sentenced in New York on Saturday to be hanged. His youth and prepossessing appearance excited a great deal of sympathy, and no efforts have been spared to avert his impending fate. The governor was petitioned for pardon, but it was refused, and he will expiate his crime on the 12th of November next on the scaffold.

The London Times, in an able article on the power of the Press, says that the potency of a newspaper lies in the fact that it is a *news*paper, and not a sheet of tales and essays like the French journals. "The public Press," says the Times, "has purchased the right to express its opinions by the facilities which it has given every man for forming his own." As to the favors which the Press can confer, the Times says: "What is the Red Eagle or the Legion of Honor to a paragraph of praise which is repeated in hundreds of daily, weekly and monthly sheets, and makes some humble name a household word fron Cornwall to Shetland, in Toronto and Melbourne, in Calcutta and Hong Kong."

The Gold Fever.—Returning emigrants from Fraser river do not paint a very delighful picture of life at "the diggings." They say that if you go to the river in the summer you find it too high for work, and if you go in the winter you find it frozen up. If you go where the gold is you find blood-thirsty Indians; and if you go where the Indians are peaceable you find no gold. If you take clothes and victuals with you it costs more than they are worth to carry them; and if you do not take them with you may expect to freeze and starve. Prices are so high, travelling so difficult, and robbery so common, that when you have made your "pile" you cannot always get away with it; and, in short, no man need expect to bring a fortune home from Fraser river, unless he took one there with him, and even then the chances are that he will leave the best part of it behind him.

Dr. Frank Williams's Rye Whiskey.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53tf

Town papers copy tf.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 6th of Oct., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. B. F. LITTLE, of Richmond Co., to Miss M. J. REID, of Mt. Mourne, Iredell County, daughter of the late Rufus Reid.

In Greensboro, on Thursday morning the 5th instant, by Rev. J. Jones Smythe, J. A. GRAY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Danville, Va., and Miss EMMA VICTORIA, youngest daughter of Ex-Governor Morehead.

In Newbern, on the 6th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. T. G. Wall, Mr. H. S. BLACKWELL to Miss MARTHA S. CLARK, daughter of W. W. Clark, Esq. All of Newbern.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday the 8th inst., from an attack of Paralysis, Mr. DAVID SHAW.

Mr. Shaw was a native of Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland; he was born July 16, 1792. In 1818, he migrated to this State, and lived in Raleigh until 1823. Since that time he has been a highly esteemed citizen of this place. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland in 1815, and throughout a long life maintained the character of a consistent christian. COM.

On the 15th ult., at her residence near Antioch Church, Robeson county, N. C., Miss CATHARINE McLEAN, aged about 80 years.

The deceased was a native of Scotland, but when quite young emigrated with her parents to this section of country. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and in her intercourse with friends was remarkable for her earnestness and sincerity of purpose. AMICUS.

At Carolina College, Anson Co., on the 17th ult., Mrs. TABITHA R., wife of Stephen W. Cole, aged forty-seven years.

In Guilford county, Sept'r 15, ELIZABETH JANE, oldest daughter of James and Minerva Paisly, having just entered her tenth year.

In Wilmington, on Saturday morning, Mr. ELI V. KELLY, aged 46 years, 5 months and 21 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 11.

BACON—	13 a	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	30 a 31
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	12 a 12½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	70 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 60 a 0 65
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 80 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 00
Super.	5 60 a 5 75	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 40 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	80 a 85	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 75 a 0	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 55 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 55 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	42 a 42½
PERUVIAN GUANO—			
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,		
A less quantity,	70 " "		of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Plenty and dull.

Cotton—Up to Saturday the market ruled firm; on that day shippers took a look at the prospect of gains, and after a hard struggle let it drop ¼. When other markets are looked at it will be seen that we are above ALL others. The total increase of receipts at all the ports up to present time over last year is 127,766 bales.

Flour—Quite firm.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 9, 1858.

Turpentine, receipts small; a few barrels sold at $ 05 for Virgin and Yellow and 1 75 for Hard. Spirits, no sales; last sales at 46½. Rosin, No. 1 $2 to $4.

At New York, Southern Flour dull and heavy at 5 70 to 7 75 for favorite. Wheat, choice red Southern 1 28. Cotton, supply small; sales confined to lots in transit at lower rates than quotations; middling uplands 13¾. Spirits firm at 50.

At Charleston, Cotton dull at 12¾ to 12¾.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on Monday last, sales of 1181 bales of Cotton at 10 to 12.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct'r 11.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for B Moffitt, W D & A A Moffitt, Dr H M Turner, Union Co, G W Williams & Co. H L Myrover & Co, J M Worth & Son, J M Vann, Mrs M Banks, G W Harris, C A McMillan, J A Pemberton, R Little, A Johnson, Jr, G & L Brandt, J S Harrington, A M Branson, W McIntyre, Rockfish Co, Smitherman & Spencer, A A McKethan, A J Woodward, Murchison, Reed & Co, W Overby, W S Edwards, T B Tyson, S C Smith & Co, S J Hinsdale, Jos Ottarburg, Worth & Utley, C W Andrews, S C & L Fox, Rev G McNeill, D McKinnon, W K Blake, Episcopal Church, C T Haigh & Sons.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct'r 8th, St'r Fanny; 9th, St'r Southerner; 11th, St'r Fanny—with goods for Starr & Williams, Western Rail Road, H & E J Lilly, M Faulk, C E Leete, C B Cook, M N Leary, J Breece, Beaver Creek Co, R E Heide, D & W McLaurin, C T Haigh & Sons, G W I Goldston, W A Kuper, C McAlister, D S Taylor, B Rose, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H Hall, R W Goldston, H L Brantly, J J Gilchrist, W McIntyre, A Johnson, Jr, Miss M P Newby, E J Hale & Son, H M Turner, J Evans, Mrs F E Huske, A Holmes, Jr, J W Lett, A W Steel, G W Williams & Co, W N Tillinghast, J L Bryan, A G Thornton, J R Lee, H McDaniel, Jas Martine, C B Mallett.

Mrs. C. Wiley will take a few Music SCHOLARS at her residence on Rowan Street.

Oct. 11, 1858. 53-3t

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore Dental College,

TAKES great pleasure in giving his friends and those in need of his professional services notice that he is now at home and prepared to perform all Dental operations.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 11. 52-

Clothing! Clothing!!

H. GRAHAM

Is now receiving a fine Stock of

Ready-made Clothing

To suit the Fall and Winter, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call, as he offers his Clothing LOW FOR CASH, or on reasonable terms to prompt paying customers.

☞GARMENTS CUT IN THE LATEST FASHION.☜

He may be found East jam on Market Square.

Oct. 9. 53-3m

General Order No. 5.

Head-Quarters 33d Regiment, N. C. MILITIA.

THE Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of the 33rd Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the 28th of Oct. 1858 at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for drill.

They are hereby further ordered to parade their respective Companies at the same place on Friday the 29th at 10 o'clock, A. M. for battalion Drill.

By order of C. E. LEETE, Col.

THOS. C. FULLER, Adjt.

Oct. 9. 53-3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to establish a new County, out of portions of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnston.

MANY CITIZENS.

Oct'r 9, 1858. 53tGA

SPORTSMEN, ATTEND!

I HEREBY give due notice to Gun-dealers and others, that I now offer my

ENTIRE STOCK

of Double and Single Barrel SHOT GUNS, Double and Single Barrel RIFLES; French Saloon Guns and PISTOLS; Colt's Repeating Pistols; with a large lot of several different makes of Repeating Pistols; Allen's Revolvers; Allen's Double and Single Pistols; with a large lot of Double and Single German Pistols, Game Bags; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; 10,000,000 Percussion Caps; Bowie Knives; Hunter's Knives; Powder Horns; Blowing Horns; together with a large lot of GUN MATERIALS, suitable for Gun-smiths. All of the above I offer

At New York Prices.

Call and see for yourself, and don't let a good bargain slip, at M. A. BAKER'S,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 11. 53-3t

Encourage Home Industry!

I AM fully prepared to make Turpentine Stills, Brandy Stills, Whiskey Stills, and do any kind of

Copper-Smith Work or Sheet-Iron Work,

at as low a rate as any other part of the State, and WARRANT ALL WORK TO BE WELL DONE. Call and see for yourself at M. A. BAKER'S.

Opposite to Post Office.

Oct'r 11. 53 3t

NOTICE!

TO TURPENTINE G"TTERS. I have on hand a large lot of TURPENTINE HACKS, of a superior quality, Turpentine PULLERS, DIPPERS and SCRAPERS; all of which are of my own make and warranted. Any pattern of Hacks, Scrapers, Dippers and Pullers made to order at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to. All of the above I offer at wholesale or retail. M. A. BAKER.

Oct'r 11. 53-3t

FACTORY STOCK FOR SALE.

SHARES of the Beaver Creek Factory Stock will be sold at the Market House, on Tuesday, the 19th of October, at 12 o'clock.

JNO. H. COOK, Aue't'r.

Oct. 9. 1t

A. HOLMES, Jr.,

HAS removed to the Store formerly occupied by M. Faulk, where he keeps constantly on hand a good supply of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.,

And, in fact, a little of everything.

He would be pleased to see his old friends and customers, and all others who will favor him with their patronage.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately, and save the costs which may ensue.

A. HOLMES, Jr.

Oct. 7, 1858. 52-3t

Just Received.

50 BARRELS SUGAR, Crushed and Granulated; 75 Bags COFFEE, Rio, Laguira and Java; 700 Sacks SALT; 20 Bbls FISH; 75 Kegs NAILS; Trace Chains; Steel Hoes; Leather; Buckets; Brooms; Twine; Plough-Lines; Bed-Cords; Bagging; Rope: Hoop Iron; Ale; Porter; Candies; Candles; Cheese; Fine Tea; &c., &c.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 52-6w

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THE several varieties of these Sewing Machines may be purchased of the subscriber upon the same terms as at the principal office—with the cost of transportation added.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Oct'r 4. 51t4t

FRESH

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of

Silk and Staple Fancy Goods,

Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies' wear,

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE; ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and DeLains, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Debages; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;

Chenille and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles.) Cloth, Velvet, and Merino Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.

A very large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

made in the latest styles.—WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

A few handsome Carpetings, Druggets and Hearth Rugs; Trunks; Valices; Boots and Shoes; &c, &c.

With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To which my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, *and purchase if suited.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of handsome Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 1, 1858. 42itf

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

WE are now ready to fill orders for fashionable Coats, Pants or Vests. The Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

is remarkably large and well selected, being in every respect equal to assortments found in larger cities.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction, *or goods may be returned!* Our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is Far Superior to Any Other Sold in the State!

And the Stock on hand, amounting to upwards of $18,000, we presume will exceed any other in value.

The FURNISHING GOODS

for Gentlemen, offered at this house, *are never found in Dry Goods stores or mixed stocks.* We sell for

Gent's Wear Exclusively,

and can offer inducements unknown to those whose sales are not confined to *a particular branch of trade.*

☞Send your orders to

BALDWIN'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

88 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 22. 48t2m

NOTICE.

$125. RANAWAY or decoyed off, on the night of the 29th Sept., near the ten mile post on the F. & W. Plank Road, my Negro Boy DRED, aged about twenty-seven, weighs about 170 pounds, dark brown complexion, slow spoken, thin visage, a down look at times and at other times a high look; had on when he left, homespun clothes, a faded wool hat, and wore whiskers. If the said boy is not decoyed off, or making his way to a free State, he is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, or in Robeson county, where he has some relations.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or aiding said negro off: and Twenty-five Dollars for his delivery to me or confinement in any jail so that I get him again. WESLEY McIVER.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1858. [52-1t*tf

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

HILLSBOROUGH

Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above-named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C TEW.

Sept 28. 53-*12t

HEAD-QUARTERS 43D REGIMENT, N. C. Militia.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 43d Regiment of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to appear at McLean's Cross Roads, on the 19th October, armed and equipped as the law directs for Drill, &c. On the 20th October, the Officers and Privates will attend at their usual place of Parade, McLean's Cross Roads, armed and equipped as the law directs. By order of the Colonel.

NEILL J. SHAW, Adj't.

Oct. 9. 1t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS IN RICHMOND COUNTY, situated two miles East of Laurinburgh and eight miles West of Floral College, and two miles from the Depot on the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Rail Road. The said tract contains Four Hundred and Thirty Acres. There is on the premises a good DWELLING, and all necessary out-houses, with a GIN HOUSE, and every thing to render the Plantation convenient and desirable. Terms, one, two and three years credit.

JAMES R. McLAURIN.

Oct'r 9. 53-1m

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham County, at Fall Term, 1858, I shall expose for public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of November, that valuable Tract of Land on the Cape Fear River, known as the AVENT FERRY TRACT, containing several hundred acres,—the Ferry inclusive. This property is so well known it is deemed unnecessary to give further description of it. It will be sold upon the following terms: Ten per cent. upon the purchase money cash, the balance at 12 months,—purchasers giving bond and approved sureties.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. & M.

Oct. 6, 1858. 53*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.

John Powers, Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Ann, Reuben King and wife Sarah, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, and Matthew Powers, vs. Neill Blue and wife Elizabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood.

Petition for Partition, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the Defendants, Neill Blue and wife Elizabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood, reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1858, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

53*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Fall Term, 1858.

Duncan McKay, Jane McPhaul, William A. Sellers, McKay Sellers, Harriet Sellers, Mary Ann McLean, and Hector McMillan and wife Margaret, against Alexander McKay, and the Heirs-at law of John and Mary McPhaul, and the Heirs-at-law of William and Margaret Watson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Alexander McKay and the Heirs-at-law of said John and Mary McPhaul, and of said William and Margaret Watson, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Sally Gilchrist, Duncan J. Gilchrist and wife Mary M. and William John, Duncan James and Neill Archibald McLaughlin who are Minors, by Daniel W. McLean, Guardian, against John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Defendants, John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A Godwin and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said Defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McP Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorney and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorney and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

B. B. CULBRETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution commences the first of September next. Its location is on the Fayetteville and Warsaw stage road, 12 miles East of Fayetteville.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	10 00
Languages (Latin and Greek,)	12 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the neighborhood at $7.00.

For further particulars, address

ALEX. MAXWELL,
Sec. Board Trustees.

Blocker's P. O., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-1t*8t

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At PEKIN, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia a complete and

Extensive Stock of Goods.

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, Iron, Bagging, Ropes, Hoop Iron, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing.

In fact, every thing necessary to make a good assortment.

These goods were selected with great care in the Northern markets, and bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold as cheap as they can be sold elsewhere.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.
Sept. 25. 49*3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on the 29th of October, at Public Sale the following TRACTS OF LAND on the East side of Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Fayetteville.

1. The Mill Tract, three acres.
2. Balance of Troy Tract, fifty-four acres.
3. A tract of 210 acres
4. A tract of 180 acres.
5. A tract of 74 acres.

These Tracts of Land all join, and comprise the well known Plantation of the late Alex'r McAlister, Jr. They are not surpassed in fertility by any in the county, and the range for Stock is first rate.

The location is a healthy one, and the morals of the people very good.

I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Terms of Sale: Six and nine months credit, for bonds with approved security.

☞ The Sale will take place at the late residence of the deceased.

NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.
Kyle's Landing, Sept'r 17. 47-*ts

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 18 miles from Greensboro'. The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land. Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm, a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time. J. K. PINNIX.
Sept 18, 1858. 46-*2m

5250 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers wishing to remove to the West, offer for sale on reasonable terms, 5250 Acres of Land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Elizabethtown. About 1000 acres of the above is good farming land, one half of which is improved and in cultivation. The present crop it is supposed will yield from five to six thousand bushels Corn. On the unimproved land there is 200 or more acres of good swamp, easily drained, and which (from experiments already made) will produce equal to any in the surrounding country. They embrace two separate Farms, each with good dwellings and out-buildings. The balance are Pine Lands, on which it is thought there are round trees sufficient to cut ten to twelve (10 to 12) tasks turpentine boxes. Also, a quantity of steam mill Timber, very accessible to market.

One of the best streams in the country runs through the pine lands, on which is a good and new Saw and Grist Mill.

We will sell a part or the whole of said Land—in lots to suit purchasers. Those who may wish to buy will do well to call and examine for themselves—at an early period, as we are desirous of removing this Fall.

JNO. S. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.
Aug. 31, 1858. 48-*6t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed by Aaron D. Headen, for certain purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, at the residence of said Aaron D. Headen, his entire property, viz:

One-half of an undivided Tract of LAND, containing about 500 Acres, adjoining Elias Brooks, Josiah Headen and others.

25 or 26 Likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children. His entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 1 Carriage and Harness; 2 Road Wagons; 1 Set Smith Tools; Farming Utensils; his present Crop of Corn, Wheat and Oats Also, his interest in the undivided property in the posession of his Mother, consisting of 10 NEGROES, and other property.

The above sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. A credit of Six months will given; purchasers will be required to give bond with two approved Securities.

THOMAS A. BROOKS, }
ANDREW HEADEN, } Trustees.
St. Lawrence, Chatham, N. C., Oct. 1. 51-*3t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1858, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Duncan B. Johnson, dec'd, situate in Moore Co., on Drowning Creek and its tributaries—Deep Creek, Horse's Creek, Gut Creek, &c., to wit: 5,220 acres, embracing 8 different tracts, joining the lands of Malcom Blue, Duncan Brown, Arch'd Patterson, James Caddell, Alex'r McDonald, Caddell & McFarland's 50 acre tract, Dan'l McLeod, and others; and 349 acres, embracing 7 several tracts on the waters of Big Juniper, joining Malcom Johnson, John Pearce and others. Terms,—6 months credit, bond and security. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.

G. MELVIN McLEAN.
August 20, 1858. 39*tf

NEW BOOKS.

MAN UPON THE SEA; or A History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration and Discovery, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time, by Frank B. Goodrich.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING; or, Jerusalem as it was, as it is, and as it is to be, by J. T. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem.

MIZPAH, Prayer and Friendship, by L. C. Loomis, A. M.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their NEW Stock of

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

which they offer at their customary reasonable prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Among the goods received to-day is a large stock of CAP, LETTER, and other PAPERS.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept'r 27, 1858.

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

EARTHEN-WARE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

IS now receiving his Fall supplies of the above articles. He can supply Country Merchants at prices which he is sure will make it their interest to deal with him. He has for sale,

80 China Tea-Sets,

1300 Doz. Common Cups and Saucers,
500 " Fine Do. Do.
100 " Dishes,
200 Covered Dishes,
100 Doz. Pitchers,
800 " Plates,
1000 " Tumblers and Goblets,

750 Looking-Glasses,

Coffee Mills, Toy Locomotives, and Yankee Clocks,—by the box.

And other goods in proportion.

☞ *In order to give time to have goods WELL PACKED, country merchants should buy their Crockery FIRST.*
Aug. 30. 41-2m

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed sole Agent in North Carolina, for the sale of Kettlewell's Celebrated Fertilizers and Renovators of worn out lands.

They comprise his MANIPULATED GUANO, No. 1 and 2. "RENOVATOR," (Guano and Land Salt) No. 1 and 2 "KETTLEWELL'S SALTS" and "LAND PLASTER" of superior quality.

Mitchell & Croesdale's highly improved "SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME." These fertilizers, where they have been tried, require no recommendations, but take the lead of Guano and all the Fertilizers and Renovators of the soil.

Pamphlets descriptive of the articles, with certificates of their virtues, prices, &c., will be furnished by mail, to such as desire them, by application to

H. NUTT,
Sole Ag't for the State of N. Ca.
Wilmington, Sept. 25. 49-3m.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.

E. F. MOORE & CO.
Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

PURE, FRESH, CHEAP DRUGS,

Medicines, Paints, Glass, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to display their samples for the fall trade to Merchants, Physicians, Druggists and others, and to sell on the most advantageous terms possible.

Their Stock embraces the most varied assortment of

Drugs, Scientific & Popular Patent Medicines, every variety of

Colors & Materials for Painting,

Chemicals and Chemical Wares

SPICES, SODA, and other articles usually found at the grocer's:

SOAP, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

They especially devote their attention to the preparation of the pure

Medical Cod Liver Oil,

their brand of which has become the standard of superiority throughout the country; in conjunction with this they are bottling, for the same class of patients, a superior article of

Bourbon Whiskey,

which for high proof, delicate flavor, and ripe age, is unsurpassed by any in the market, and is highly esteemed when taken in conjunction with our Cod Liver Oil, as a valuable adjunct to that celebrated and remarkable remedy.

Also, direct from the foreign vintages, a large supply of *WINES* and *BRANDIES* which can be relied on for purity, proof, fine flavor and consequent efficacy in debility, nervousness, affections of the bowels and other ailments.

An examination of prices is solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
154 N. 3d St., Philadelphia,
Aug. 14, 1858. 37-2m.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

GLASS FOOT, plain, at 75 cts. and $1 00;
Marble do. " at 1 25, 1 50 and 1 75;
Do. do. cut, gilt &c., at 1 75, 2 50 & 3 50;
CHIMNEYS—plain 15 cts., ground 20 cts.;
WICK—15 cts. per dozen.

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept. 22. 48-1m

DENTISTRY.

Thos. M. Watson,

HAVING decided on permanently locating at Floral College, respectfully informs the citizens of this place and surrounding country that he is prepared to operate in all the various branches of Surgeon Dentistry, and will be happy to attend all calls in his Profession at any time. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guarantied.
July 29. 33tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.
June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.
Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.
Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, under a provision of the Will of John McLean, dec'd, late of the County of Johnston, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in Harnett County. One Tract, on the South side of Cape Fear River, containing One Thousand Acres, known as the Ochiltree Tract,—this tract is valuable, either for Farming or Turpentine purposes. The other Tract is fine land, and lies on the North side of Upper Little River, and contains Eight Hundred Acres.

Said Lands will be sold on THURSDAY, the 28th of OCTOBER, at the Court House in Summerville, on a credit of six and twelve months, purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date.

J. T. LEACH, Ex'r.
Sept'r 2 47ts

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. L. HAUGHTON
Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.
Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858. 92-1y

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 93tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes,	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.
May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East Side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1858. 89-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKoy, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the forms of the Charter.

Names.	Residence.	No. shares.	$ Cash.	Work.

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of October next.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.
Sept. 8, 1858. 45-tm

FISH AND BACON.

50 BLS. No. 1 HERRING;
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL;
25 ½ " do do.;
25 " PORK.

—ALSO—

Cheese, Lard, Butter, and Box Herring.

C. E. LEETE.
Sept'r 30. 50-1m

GROCERIES.

50 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee.
25 Bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar.
50 Kegs Nails.
10 Boxes Starch.
25 Boxes Tobacco, assorted.
50 M Cigars $6 to $60 pr M.

ALSO,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Sugar House Syrup, Vinegar, Snuff,
Butter, Water and Soda Crackers.

C. E. LEETE.
Sept. 30. 50-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thompson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9-tf

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

JAS. MARTINE still continues to manufacture every thing in the above line, at his old stand on Hay street. Job work done with despatch.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45-3m

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.
July 10. 27-

CORN AND WHISKEY.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.

For sale for CASH by

E. F. MOORE & CO.
Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1858. tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.
March 4. 90-tfJapd

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel,* and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.
June 3, 1858. 16-6m

"Two Millions," by the Author of

"Nothing to Wear;" Jacobus' Notes on John; Norton's Scientific Agriculture; Webster's Dictionaries; Webster's Speller and Definer; Greenleaf's, Davies' and Emerson's Arithmetic; Cooper's Virgil; &c.

Sept'r 18. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 4th day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at Shiloh Church, commencing with the land on the 4th day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.
Deserot P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 21. 23*tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.
Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypdtmos

A Gift with Every Book

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00.

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered, *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, } EVANS & CO.,
J. H. PRESTON, } Publishers,
677 Broadway, New York City.
Sept. 24. 49*6mos eowpd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.
Robeson Co., Sept 28, 1858. 51*tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Moore County Jail on the 26th of August, a Negro man who says his name is RANDAL LOCKLIER. Said Locklier is about thirty (30) years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high; had on a dark pair of pants and coat; good teeth, dark complected; a scar on the left side of his head where his hair parts, and another a little above his left ear, and one just below his left ear. Said boy says he was free born in Robeson, and resides in Columbus; but has no free papers. If he belongs to any person, let them come forward, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.
Aug. 26. 48*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1858.

The Bill of complaint of William Weaver against W. J. Clements, John A. Annie, A. & David McAllister by guardian Hugh McLean, and Neill McDugald, Adm'r of Alexander McAllister.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. J. Clements, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying the said W. J. Clements to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office this the 14th of Sept. A. D. 1858.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
Sept. 15, 1858. 46*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of Complaint of Murdock McKinnon, vs. Samuel Mims, Trustee, E. Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, David James Baldwin, Josiah H. Baldwin, Jno. B. Cashwell and wife Jane, Dan'l J. Phillips and wife Margaret, Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Catharine J. Baldwin, and E. F. Moore, Trustee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David James Baldwin and Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann,